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May 3, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 78
Humidity 91 83

May 3, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 68 2 p.m. 79
Humidity 73 51

7932 日三十月三

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1918.

五拜禮 號三月五英港香

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SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN SHANGHAI.

THE POLICE ATTACKED: TWO RIOTERS
FATALLY SHOT.

MUNICIPAL MARKETS CLOSED: NO FOOD OBTAINABLE.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, May 3.

Considerable rioting took place on Wednesday owing to the Council having increased the hawkers' licenses from \$2 to \$3. The Municipal markets have been closed, and no food is obtainable.

The Health Office was wrecked.

The rioters attacked the police, who shot five, two fatally.

The volunteers were called out at night, when there were sundry disturbances but no organised rioting.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

GERMANY AND HOLLAND.

Dutch Press and the Agreement.

London, May 1.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the Dutch Press is still unaware of the precise nature of Germany's demands and the Dutch answer, but it is taken for granted that they included, *inter alia*, that German sea-going vessels might use the western Scheldt, and that Holland has refused passes.

Interviewed by *Le Petit Journal*, M. Holdert, a director of the newspaper *Telegraaf*, expressed the opinion that Germany had tried the effects of pressure and violence on Holland and Switzerland and latterly decided that the time was inopportune to attack either. "It is the splendid Franco-British resistance that has saved Holland. Germany cannot withdraw men to attack Holland," M. Holdert affirmed that the governing classes in Holland realised that Germany will be defeated.

THE BRITISH IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Successful Year's Administration.

London, May 1.

A Bagdad telegram states that the results of a year of British military administration in Bagdad and Vilayet are highly satisfactory. Land which had not been tilled for many years is now bearing crops, roads and railways have been energetically developed, sanitation has been improved, dispensaries for civilians have been established and friendly relations prevail everywhere between the civil population and the British soldiers, who respect local prejudices and associate with the population and help them whenever they can. Trade is reviving, transport is unprecedentedly secure and prices of commodities are falling. Owing to the British developing irrigation which the Turks neglected, over 300,000 acres have been brought under cultivation, and the greatest harvest in the memory of man is probable, saving thousands of tons of transport by rail, river and sea, enriching the cultivators and bringing settlement and content.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

Passing Through the Commons Easily.

London, May 2.

The highest budget in the history of the world is passing easily through the House of Commons. The total taxation involved is £342,000,000, but the Commons has confirmed all the necessary resolutions. After a brief and tranquil discussion the new sugar duty was confirmed by 141 to 56 votes, and the majority of the other increases in taxation was agreed to after little debate, the resolutions having been adopted on the report stage of the Bill when it was introduced and read for the first time.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Successful British Raid.

London, May 1.

An Italian official message states:—The British raided to the south-west of Ancona and south of Asiago, inflicting losses. There is reciprocal artillery firing astride the Brenza and near Cornuda. Our direct hit blew up an ammunition dump at Costa.

WHAT THE GERMANS CLAIM.

London, May 1.

A German official wireless message states:—We repulsed French assaults against Drancourt. Finnish troops captured Viborg. We occupied Theodosia, in the Crimea.

CANADA'S WAR FINANCES.

London, May 1.

A telegram from Ottawa states that Mr. MacLean, the acting Minister of Finance, continuing his financial statement in the House of Commons, said that since December 1, 1915, a Domestic War Loan aggregation had been made exceeding £149,000,000, of which Canadians subscribed £140,000,000. Canada advanced Great Britain for purchases in Canada £40,000,000 which was double what Britain paid Canada for the upkeep of overseas Canadians. The ensuing year's commitments total £196,000,000, of which the war expenditure was £85,000,000 and advances to the Imperial Government £85,000,000. It is estimated that the receipts from all sources will be £140,000,000. The prohibition of the importation of spirits and beer during the war would entail an annual loss of £3,500,000. In an eloquent peroration he reiterated Canada's determination to continue her war efforts and see that the distinguished and noble part she had played should not be diminished for lack of resources.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS.

GERMANY'S RECRUITS HEAVILY DRAWN UPON.

BOYS OF 1920 CLASS IN ACTION.

Successful Australian Rush.

London, May 1.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, wiring on the evening of May 1, says:—The Australians rushed an enemy post near Meteren. The German field recruit depots are being heavily drawn upon to replace the recent casualties. The thirteenth Reserve division has just received a company of 250 boys of the 1920 Class who only had eight weeks' training. They are not to be engaged in fighting unless absolutely necessary, but the fact that they are now with the division in the battle line suggests the anticipation that they may have to be used. Prisoners say that a good deal of explaining away has been in progress behind the enemy's lines lately. When an attack is repulsed German officers tell their men that it was not seriously intended as an offensive manoeuvre but merely a reconnaissance in force to test the strength of the enemy.

British Take Nearly 7,000 Prisoners in March and April.

London, May 1.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—Enemy artillery has been active against our back areas in the neighbourhood of Bithune and has also heavily shelled French positions at Loos. Otherwise there have been only local encounters. We took 1,861 prisoners during March of which 59 were officers. During April we took 5,241 prisoners, of which 136 were officers. These figures are exclusive of French captives.

As regards aviation there was mist and rain yesterday. We bombed troops between Loos and Voormezele and brought down one enemy machine. One of our machines is missing.

British Guards Glorious Stand.

London, May 2.

Correspondents in France give inspiring details of the glorious stand made by the British Guards near Nieppe Forest between April 11 and 14. After the Germans broke the Porten line, the Grenadier, Irish and Coldstream Guards were sent forward when the situation was at its worst. They were asked to hold back the enemy until reinforced and to fight at all costs. For forty-eight hours the Guards did this, fighting in separate bodies with the enemy on both flanks and greatly outnumbered. They beat back repeated attacks for two days and two nights. Parties were standing back to back firing on all sides until isolated soldiers were left gaining time until the Australians arrived according to time table.

Enemy Artillery Active.

London, May 2.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a communique states:—The enemy's artillery developed considerable activity early this morning in the Villers-Bretonneux sector and in the neighbourhood of Meris. There was also some activity during the night in the Arras, Lens and St. Venant sectors. There has been no infantry action.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

Felicitations Exchanged.

London, May 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that cordial speeches were exchanged between President Poincare and Lord Derby on the latter's presentation of credentials as the new Ambassador. Lord Derby voiced the deep British admiration for the splendid French feats of arms and declared that the feeling which determined the British Empire's entry into the war was as strong as ever. The same determination exists to spare nothing in order to ensure victory from which a lasting peace will result. President Poincare replied in felicitous terms.

BRITAIN AND HOLLAND.

Continuation of British Reply.

London, May 1.

The British reply to the Netherlands' note concerning the requisitioning of shipping in Allied harbours, part of which appears in the Earlier Telegrams, goes on to say:—The Note recalls the Associateds' very liberal conditions granted for the use of the requisitioned ships and their intimations to the Netherlands of their readiness to facilitate the carriage of grain to Holland by Dutch vessels now at Buenos Aires, Savannah and Curacao. The British Note refutes the assertion of the Dutch Note that negotiations for an economic agreement for the import into Holland of large quantities of food and other necessities have been abruptly terminated by the action of the Associateds. It declares that there is no obstacle to a continuation of the negotiations at any date and if the negotiations proceed any further and a final agreement is not reached the responsibility will not rest on the Associateds. The reply deals at considerable length with the Netherlands' contention that the right of angary is absolute. It quotes numerous international jurists disproving the assertion and shows that it has been employed on various occasions and there is particularly mentioned a number of modern treaties. The full exercise of the right has not been applied. It concludes with an expression of the hope that the explanations given will remove from the mind of the Netherlands' Government and the Dutch people any misconceptions regarding the proceedings of the Associated Governments and that it will be realised that the latter have done everything in their power to render the action they have been compelled to take, and which in their opinion is fully justified under international law, as little injurious as possible to the Netherlands' interests.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY SLOOP TORPEDOED.

London, May 1.

The Admiralty sloop Cowslip was torpedoed and sunk on April 25. Five officers and one man are missing. It is presumed they were killed by explosion.

Torpedo Boat N. 90 foundered in heavy weather on April 25. One officer and twelve men are missing.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

IRISH HOME RULE.

Sir Edward Carson's Views.

London, May 2.

Sir Edward Carson has written the Secretary of the Irish Southern Unionist Committee declaring that it would be little short of insanity to re-open the question of Home Rule in the midst of this most grave European crisis.

The Government's Difficulties.

London, May 2.

The *Daily News* Lobbyist says that the Government is in serious difficulties over the Irish policy. Several Peers have refused the Viceroyalty and the Committee drafting the Home Rule Bill has settled nothing except the preamble proclaiming the Federal principle. There is little hope that the Bill will be introduced into the House of Commons next week. Conservative opposition to Home Rule has stiffened.

The Matter May Be Abandoned Temporarily.

London, May 2.

A meeting in the House of Commons yesterday, presided over by the Duke of Devonshire, appointed a deputation to urge Mr. Walter Long that in the Home Rule Bill ports, harbours, post offices and railways be reserved to the Imperial Parliament. It is not improbable that the Government for the time being will abandon both Home Rule and conscription.

The New Secretary Popular.

London, May 2.

The *Daily Chronicle* representative at Dublin states that it is almost incredible what an improvement there is in the feeling in Ireland in consequence of the appointment of Mr. Short, as Secretary for Ireland who is not merely a Home Ruler, but one of the members who voted with the Nationalists against conscription.

THE ENEMY'S "PEACE OFFENSIVE."

Indications of a Renewal.

London, May 2.

The "Peace offensive" is the best confirmation of the enemy's defeat at Ypres. It contains indications of the imminence of the renewal of the "peace offensive." Thus German newspapers state that the Pope is about to issue a new peace, while German agents are busy in neutral countries; and little doubt is entertained that the visit of the Austrian Emperor and M. Barriaux to the Kaiser is connected with such a move. Articles in the Scandinavian Press suggest that Italy will be the main objective of the enemy's attempts to divide the Allies. The *Daily Mail* says that the fact that Amiens and Ypres are still not taken after six weeks' unrelenting enemy efforts proves the ability of the Allies to hold the Germans till the arrival of the American Army, whose advent the Germans dread, to take part.

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

British Still Advancing.

London, May 1.

A Palestine official message states:—Early yesterday morning forces eastward of the Jordan attacked the enemy holding the foot of the hills to the south of Esalt. Our mounted troops, moving north along the east bank of the river and turning east, were within two miles of Esalt by night fall. We took 260 prisoners by noon. We advanced our line to the west of the Jordan to a maximum depth of a mile in the vicinity of Mesrah, occupying a village and high ground to the west, after slight resistance. During recent attacks in the Maan area the Arabs took 550 prisoners.

AMERICA'S SHIPPING PROGRAMME.

200 Wooden Vessels to be Built.

London, May 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that Mr. Hurley, the Shipping Controller, states that the new shipping programme includes 200 wooden vessels of 4,500 tons each.

AUSTRALIAN RECRUITING IMPROVING.

London, May 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says that recruiting continues to improve. Mr. Heitmann, the Federal member of Parliament for Kalgoorlie, has enlisted.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA'S MAN-POWER.

Millions of Men to be Called Up.

Washington, May 1.

In the Senate three Bills have been introduced to increase America's man-power. One Bill authorises the President to immediately call up 1,500,000 men under the selected draft system, the second proposes adding 3,000,000 men and the third proposes increasing the army to 5,000,000. The Government is studying other proposals to increase the drafts which are likely to entirely depend on the success of the shipbuilding programme.

ENEMY CONSPIRATORS SENTENCED.

San Francisco, May 1.

Bopp and von Shack have each been sentenced to the maximum penalty, two years in the penitentiary and a fine of \$10,000; von Brincken, ex-German military attaché, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment; Capelle, the North German Lloyd agent, to fifteen months and the others to lesser sentences.

The Judge said the punishment was wholly inadequate. The German defendants represented a system that the civilised world cannot tolerate.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING OUTPUT.

Washington, May 1.

The Shipping Board announces that 240,000 tons of new shipping has been constructed during April.

(Continued on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, May 1.

The silver market is reported to be steady.

UNDAUNTED SPIRIT OF OUR SEAMEN.

Keeping the Flag Flying.

It was Germany's original intention to frighten the British merchantmen from the seas, says the *Daily Chronicle*. She thought to accomplish this by deeds of frightfulness, and she failed. Although she multiplied the dangers of the sea a hundredfold, the merchant seamen of Britain have continued to defy the pirates. They have done more. By refusing to desert ships in distress, and by boldly facing the German U-boats, the British mariners are building up week by week a record of heroism surpassed by no other service.

They are simple straight-forward men; these merchant sailors, with a clear sense of duty, and quick to appreciate any official acknowledgment which may be bestowed upon them. The Admiralty recognises their services gratefully, and the letters written by some of these captains in reply indicate what manner of men they are.

"I am in receipt of certificate showing that I was commended for good service," writes one of them. "As this certificate was entirely unexpected I receive it with the greater appreciation, and desire to convey to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that whatever I have done has been done in a common cause, which every British seaman must feel it his duty to do for his home and country in the hour of their need."

Another writes: "On my arrival here this morning I received a letter from my officers enclosing a copy of your letter. I need hardly say how much gratified I am at the great honour conferred upon me by his Majesty the King in awarding me the distinguished Service Cross, in recognition of my services in rescuing the crew of a steamship, which I shall ever prize. I can only say that as a British seaman I did what I considered my duty without the expectation of fee or reward, and under similar circumstances I should do the same again."

A third master writes: "I only performed what I considered to be my duty, and should occasion arise, I am quite ready to do it again. On behalf of my crew and self I beg to thank you very much."

"Your esteemed favour," writes the captain of a fourth vessel, "enclosing a certificate of commendation granted by my Lords Commissioners for good service is duly to hand for which kindly accept my best thanks. In accomplishing the said 'good service' I only see that I was carrying out my duty to the best of my ability under the existing circumstances and incidentally endeavouring to keep my ship's flag still flying, which I shall always endeavour to do, with the help of the Almighty."

DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
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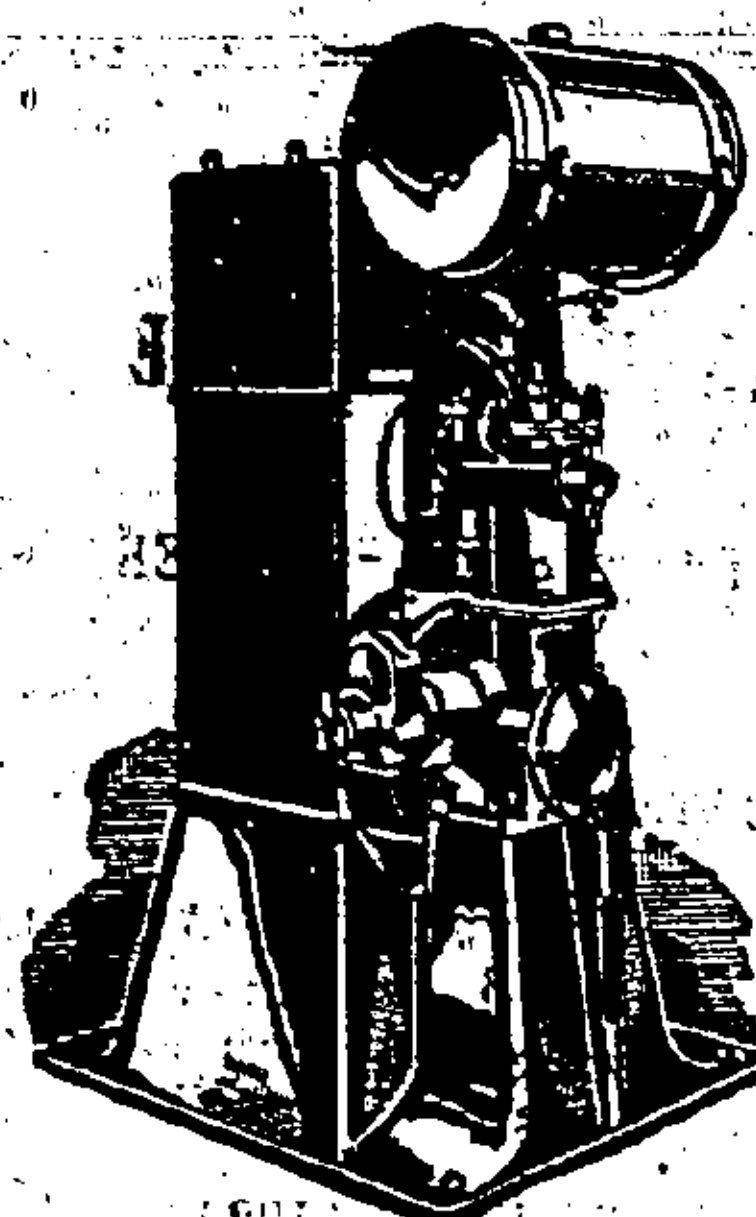
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GENERAL NEWS.

Capt. Harmsworth's Will.

In the will of Capt. the Hon. R. A. V. Harmsworth, M.C. (Irish Guards), aged 23, who died from wounds received in the Battle of Cambrai, are the following bequests:—£1,000 to Irish Guardsmen disabled in the war or in need of assistance, to be spent as directed by the Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding; £1,000 for the education of sons of those fathers have been killed in the war; £1,000 to help men disabled in the war; and £50 each to his regimental servants (Pte. Gorbey) and to three N.C.O.s of his company (Sergeants Keary, Howe and Nolan). He also left £50 each to six old servants.

Death of Sir C. Spring Rice.

Sir Cecil Spring Rice, the British Ambassador to the United States, who was returning to England on leave, died suddenly at Ottawa on 14th inst. Sir Cecil was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. He first entered the Foreign Office long enough ago to be Assistant-Private Secretary to the late Lord Granville, and afterwards private writer to the Earl of Rosebery. Nearly thirty years ago he was junior secretary at Washington under the then Ambassador, Lord Panmure. He subsequently became secretary at Tokyo, Berlin, Constantinople, and Petrograd. From 1906 to 1908 he was British Minister at Teheran, and in the latter year he was appointed Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary at Stockholm. In 1912 he succeeded Viscount Bryce as British Ambassador to the United States, a post from which he retired at the beginning of this year.

An American Traitor.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Captain Henkes, an officer of German descent, who was dismissed from the United States Army and sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment with hard labour for tendering his resignation, was brought back from France owing to his insistent demands for permission to resign. On his arrival he asked leave to visit his wife, which was refused, but he was allowed to telephone to certain persons. The wire was tapped, and Henkes was heard to tell his wife to burn his private papers, but before his wife could carry out this order the papers were seized. These proved that Henkes had not only been in communication with Count Bernstorff (the late German Ambassador), but had also contributed to German, Austrian, and Turkish funds, and had been an active propagandist. Henkes entered the United States army at the time of the Spanish-American war as a private. He was born in Iowa. His father was born in Germany. His mother was of German parentage and of American birth.

M.P.'s With Silver Badges.

There were some M.P.'s, said Mr. Hogge, in the "Conditions," recently, who were wearing the silver badge, although they had not been abroad, while men who had been discharged from the Army after service abroad were unable to get the badge. The House was discussing the Army Estimates in Committee, and Mr. Hogge said that grants made by the Civil Liabilities Commission should not be cut down because of the recent increase of pay to soldiers. The House should also make up its mind as to the basis on which the silver badge should be awarded. A definite announcement of policy should also be made to the effect that men who had been wounded several times should be replaced at the front by men who had not served. He knew of a case in which a man wounded eight times had been sent back to the front. Mr. Macpherson, Under Secretary for War, who replied, said the question of sending men back to the front after they had been wounded was being sympathetically considered by the Army Council. Like many other matters referred on the question of man-power, if they had the men at their disposal there would be no attempt on the part of the Army Council to send men abroad who had been wounded.

GENERAL NEWS.

Brigadier-General St. John.
Brigadier-General F. G. W. St. John, Royal Artillery, who has been promoted to that rank on returning to the active list from the half-pay list, saw service in a couple of hill expeditions in India, and was engaged in the Boer war of 1900. He was with the British forces engaged in the Relief of Tientsin and the Relief of Peking, and was also at the actions of Peitsang and Yangtsoo. He subsequently served in the South African War, and commanded a brigade for some time in the present war.

Day of Revolution Coming.
Amsterdam, Feb. 23.—According to the report on yesterday's Ukraine debate in the Reichstag in the *Cologne Volkszeitung*, the Independent Socialist Herr Cohn said:—"It is not correct that the people of the Baltic Provinces are longing for Germany. This treaty is not the first step to a general peace. I see the day coming when the Revolution will reach Germany, and the peoples, confronting princes, will take their fate into their hands." Upstairs in the House, and there were cries of "Unheard of traitor," but cheers from the Independent Socialists. According to another report of the debate Herr Cohn interrupted Count Westarp (Conservative) by exclaiming: "Where was the war hatched?" "Herr Cohn apparently desires impatiently to assert that the war was hatched in Germany," Herr Cohn: "Yes, I dare." (Stormy cries of indignation from the entire House. Shouts of "Out with the fellow!" "Is that a German?")

Rumania's Plight.
The tragic position of Rumania is described by Dr. Nicholas Lupu, a member of the Rumanian Parliament who is attending the Inter-Allied Socialist Conference, at a meeting of the British Women's Patriotic League, held at the residence of Lady Lilianet took recently. "There is no way of retreat," declared Dr. Lupu. "Rumania is trapped, and there is no possibility of helping her. But the Rumanians say: God is all powerful, and believing in the inherent justice of things we must hope that the day will come which will bring happier times to the Rumanian people." More than 14,000 Rumanian men and women in Transylvania had been condemned to death by the Hungarians, because of their patriotic conduct in aiding the Rumanian army when it entered Transylvania, and nearly one million of the seven millions of people of Rumania had already died. Two thirds of the country was occupied by a cruel and barbarous enemy, and during the last six months the days had been merciless for rich and poor alike.

Mr. Birrell's Desire.
Mr. Birrell, speaking at a private meeting of Bristol Liberals on Saturday, said that, to the statement of President Wilson that we were at war to make the world safe for democracy, he would add that we should like to see democracy safe for the world. Democracy in the past had not really been very much better with regard to war and selfishness than any other form of government. Democracy was now inevitable, and so long as it was an educated democracy he rejoiced that it should be so. But democrats, like other people, would have to crucify the natural man. They would have to fight the natural passions, prejudices and hatreds of human beings. It was no use pretending that by calling oneself a democrat one became a Christian or an unselfish man. We were sick of autocratic monarchs. It was horrible to think that such persons as the Kaiser, the late Emperor of Austria, or such a feeble person as the late Tsar of Russia should be able by pressing a button to bring hell on Europe. Another strange thing was that people should be found willing to die by millions at the bidding of such persons. The Germans before the war were doing very well, by virtue of their education, their industry, and their qualities, good, bad, or disagreeable. Now, as a nation they were economically and socially shattered. They might rise from the grave, but it would be a long struggle.

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Imperial Bouquet per Crown Prince	100	\$5.30
"	100	4.65
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"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superline	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—
THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.
HOTEL MANSIONS.

New Bishop of Fukien.
The Rev. John Hind, M.A., Principal of the O.M.S. Middle School, Foochow, China, has been appointed Bishop of Fukien in succession to Bishop Price. Graduating from Trinity College, Dublin, 1900, the new bishop was ordained in 1902, and went out in the same year to China, where he worked for the Church.

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TO BE LET.
TO BE LET.—RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building. Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**

TO BE LET.—FURNISHED 4 ROOMED FLAT on the Peak from middle May for three months. Apply Box 1390 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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WANTED.—Two MARINE ENGINEERS with shop experience to act as Workshop Foremen, also a Foreman Marine Boiler-maker and a Foreman Ship Carpenter to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to Z. Y. X. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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LOST.—From 6, Babington Path a large SIAMESE MALE CAT. Finder will be rewarded. Apply R. L. Bridger, Lane, Crawford & Co.

LOST.—A GOLD SIGNET RING bearing initial J. M. at the Race Course, Happy Valley, on May 1st, between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. Please return to "Hongkong Telegraph" Office.

LOST.—In Kowloon, a LIVER and WHITE POINTER DOG, answers to the name of "MAX." Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to Mr. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, No. 1, Crumby Villas, Granville Road, Kowloon.

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FOR SALE.—"GALESEND." 109 The Peak, 6 rooms. Apply—C. H. Gale, P.W. Dept.

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FOR SALE.—Only \$250 PEARL THREAD NECKLACE \$25-PEARL EARRINGS, Real Russian PEARLS. Apply from 12 to 3 p.m. and 4 to 7 p.m. to Lieutenant, of Russian Navy Snarski, Room 66, King Edward Hotel.

FOR SALE.—Complete Set latest edition ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA in neat travelling case. Books and case in excellent condition practically unused. Bargain if taken at once. Further particulars please apply Box No. 1389 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.
CLOSING CRUISE SEASON
1917/1918.
NOTICE.
The Closing day of the Yachting Season and Prize Presentation will take place at the Club House, North Point, on SATURDAY, 4th May. The attendance of Members and friends is requested from 2.30 P.M. onwards.
D. K. BLAIR,
Sailing Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1918.

DIOCEAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.
THE REV. T. FEATHERSTONE, M.A., has been appointed Headmaster from this date vice Mr. PIERCY, resigned.
H. COPELY MOYLE,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1918.

CAST IRON RAINWATER PIPES AND FITTINGS.
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TEL. 2090. HONGKONG.

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\$10.00 \$13.00

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NOTICES.

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APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.
WE beg to notify the Public that we, the undersigned, being proper and fully certificated Masseurs, have this day formed the above Massage Association.
Mr. U. SUGA 5 Queen's Road Central
Mrs. A. SUGA
Mrs. H. MORITA Duddell Street
Mr. T. TAKAYE
Mr. I. HONDA 54 Queen's Road Central
Mrs. S. HONDA

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APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to Walter Douglas Graham of Hongkong (deceased) a duplicate Certificate of sixty shares in the Company or other Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the original Certificate No. 199 for shares numbered 38775/28834 and dated 11th January 1909 has been lost or destroyed. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claims or representation in respect of such original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

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Blank forms have been sent to every known address. Please fill same and return to:
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P.O. Box 431.
or to **KELLY & WALSH** Chater Road.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Acting Lecturer on Pharmacology and Therapeutics. A course of 100 lectures is required to be delivered during the academic year 1918-1919 between the hours of 4-5 P.M. on any day except SATURDAY. Applications should reach the Registrar not later than May 6th.

M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Dated 4th day of April, 1918.



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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATHS.

SANDERSON.—On May 2nd, at Government Civil Hospital, Frank Sanderson, late 2nd Mate Indo-China Steam Nav. Co., Ltd., aged 35.

MILLER.—Died April 31st, of wounds received in action, A. R. Stuart Miller, late of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong Staff.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1918.

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

There is one aspect of the British operations in Palestine that is not, perhaps, generally recognised, and that is their bearing upon the struggle which is being waged against the Turks by the Arab forces under the King of the Hejaz. Ever since the Arab revolt against Turkish rule, and the establishment of the Sherif of Mecca as King of the Hejaz, the Arabs have carried on guerrilla warfare against the Turkish forces in Western Arabia. For many years Turkish influence in Arabia has been on the wane owing to the tyranny and corruption of Turkish administration. In 1907, in a paper read before the Central Asian Society, it was said that "it would seem that Arabia is practically lost to the Sultan, for the Arab troops have repeatedly defeated the Imperial forces under Feisal Pasha, with heavy losses."

It was mainly to deal with this defection that the Hejaz railway, destined to connect Aleppo with Mecca, was commenced in 1900. Ostensibly designed to deal with pilgrim traffic, it was in reality a strategic line of the first importance, an importance that was fully realised by the Germans, whose influence in Turkey was then predominant. Von der Goltz himself wrote: "The great distances dividing the Southern provinces from the rest of the Empire, besides causing difficulties in holding them in control, made Turkey unable to concentrate her strength in case of great danger in the north. It must not be forgotten that the Ottoman Empire in all former wars on the Danube and in the Balkans has only been able to utilize half its forces. Not only did the far-off Asiatic provinces not contribute men, but they, on the contrary, necessitated strong reinforcements to prevent the danger of their being tempted into rebellion. This will be quite changed when the railways to the Persian Gulf and the centre portions of the Red Sea are made. The Empire will then be in a way rejuvenated and have renewed strength." It follows therefore that one of the chief strategic aims of a policy directed against Turkey would be the cutting of these railways. As regards the latter, the King of the Hejaz, by repeated raids, has carried out these aims to perfection. Gradually working northwards, he has cut the railway at several points, his most recent achievement being to destroy a troop train upon it near Tobuk, 350 miles north of Medina.

The original line was started as a national work by the Turkish Government. A railway, constructed by the French, was already in existence between Aleppo and Damascus, and from the latter town the line must proceed on its route of nearly a thousand miles. All Turkish officials were compelled to pay one month's salary towards the cost of construction, and all Mohammedans were asked to contribute, under the pretence that its object was merely to render the pilgrimage easier. Under these conditions, the line was completed as far as Medina, but it was never a very efficient link of transport. The gauge is only 1.5 metres, it was never very well supplied with rolling-stock, and the supply of fuel and water presented great difficulties in the desert stations. However, it formed a direct menace to Egypt and even to Aden, and the services rendered by the King of the Hejaz, referred to recently by Her Majesty's agency, are by no means the least of those that have been rendered to the Entente cause.

Better Homes.

The interesting news comes from Home to the effect that through the medium of the Minister of Reconstruction a body has been appointed to consider in all its many details the housing problem in England. This problem has needed attention for a very long time, but it seems that the war has shown us how really bad the matter is, and great things are expected of the Committee which has been entrusted with the work of considering it. One thing the war has taught the working classes is that their lot could be made a much better one. They are rapidly learning that the conditions by which they are surrounded could be very much improved, and they desire that these improvements should start in their home life. If they do not get them there will be discontent. Happily, the Ministry of Reconstruction wisely recognised that their surroundings should be made more pleasant. The work will be no easy one but those responsible are to be congratulated in tackling it now. Workingmen's houses, it is proposed, should be more substantially built, more spacious, have gardens, and, above all, should have a bath-room. Something like this has been very much required, and everyone will hope that it will receive a full measure of success.

Outraged Belgium.

If fresh evidence were needed of the German diabolical attitude toward the Belgians, who have unfortunately fallen into their clutches, it is well supplied in the telegram published in our columns last night, which shows that further acts of fiendish cruelty are being perpetrated on the 25,000 Belgian deportees, whom the Huns have commanded "to work for them in military occupations behind their lines." That they should be grossly ill-treated—made to work under the whip of German sentries—is an outrage against civilisation, and Germany will one day find that her barbarous cruelty will recoil on her own head. Germany at the present may be able to successfully play the role of task master—a role, it might be added, for which she is very admirably fitted—but the time is coming when she will regret she ever sanctioned such savagery. The message tells us that the mortality among the unfortunate people, who are little better than bonded slaves, is terrible, and those sent back as unfit are replaced by fresh recruits. No wonder that the world is horrified at such treatment of a people who have not only suffered bitterly as a result of the Hun invasion, but who are now driven to work for the unspeakable fiends who have laid their country waste.

The Mercantile Marine.

It is pleasant to read the high tribute which Admiral Lord Jellicoe, speaking at Liverpool recently, paid to our mercantile marine. His Lordship's remarks will be endorsed in all quarters, as it is undoubtedly a fact that the part played by the men manning our ships is worthy of the highest possible praise. Yet often too little thought is bestowed on the splendid work they are doing. Vessels come and go, leaving their valuable cargoes, by which we are enabled to carry on, but it is easy to forget how it is done; nor do we always count what it has cost our seamen to do it. When we consider the great sacrifices that have been made it will be readily understood that no tribute can possibly be too high. Many are the stories of gallant seamen who have on several occasions, when serving on torpedoed ships, but who have immediately signed on again without any hesitation to serve on vessels trading in the danger zone. When the sons of this terrible war come to be written, some of the bravest deeds chronicled will be those performed by men of the mercantile marine, who faced death scores of times so that our ships could bring into port the necessities of life. Their work is a quiet one, but it is nevertheless a glorious and valuable one, and we Britishers have every reason to be proud of our merchant seamen.

DAY BY DAY.

ITS BETTER TO BE OVER-CAUTIOUS, THAN OVER-CREDULOUS.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow's anniversary is that of Joseph Whitaker, F.S.A., the first compiler of Whitaker's Almanac; born 3rd May, 1820.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 1½d.

Fatal Accident.

A Japanese, who resided at 80, Faiphong Road, Kowloon, some time during the night or early this morning accidentally fell over the verandah and was killed.

Fever Cases.

For the twenty-four hours, ended May 2nd, one case of enteric fever (Chinese) and four cases of cerebro spinal fever (one from the City of Victoria and three from other districts of the Colony) were notified. There was one death (Chinese) from spotted fever.

A Deserved Sentence.

A man, who was charged on remand, before Mr. Dyer Ball at the Police Court this morning, with cutting a man's pocket on the Tsingling Lane and stealing \$1, was found guilty, and sentenced to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks. The stocks will be placed outside the wharf where the launch arrives.

A Technical Offence.

An old woman was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, with attempting to export twenty-six silver dollars, of varying kind. Amongst the collection were some very old Spanish dollars. Defendant stated that she brought all the dollars down from the country and was going back when arrested. His Worship believed this story and only imposed a fine of \$5, ordering the money to be changed into notes.

Discharged.

Before Mr. J. L. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with breaking up a lighter on the foreshore near Bowington Canal without a permit. It was stated by Mr. Dillon, of the P.W.D., that a permit always had to be obtained for such work. One would have been granted if applied for. Defendant explained that he bought the lighter from the Government, and took it to near the Bowington Canal, because it was near to his godown. His Worship discharged the man with a caution.

Arrested by Hawker.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Dyer Ball, a Chinese was charged with picking another man's pocket on Hang-hom Wharf and stealing \$13. It appeared that a hawk saw what happened and followed the man to Cook Street, Yaumati, and there arrested him. The complainant rewarded him with \$5 for his trouble. The defendant was proved to have been previously convicted, and his Worship sentenced him to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Cruelty to Pigeons.

Inspector McEwen, of the Police Reserve, prosecuted a Chinese at the Police Court this morning for a cruelly ill-treating four pigeons. Inspector McEwen stated that he found the defendant in possession of four pigeons, which were tied tightly by the wings with string. The man was swinging them about and one of the birds was being swung into the air and then allowed to drop down on the footpath. This pigeon died before reaching the court. The whole of the birds had their wing and tail feathers closely cut. Mr. Dyer Ball fined the defendant \$10 or one month's hard labour.

Fight Over Money.

During the hearing of a case of assault at the Police Court this morning it transpired that the defendant visited a shop in Square Street yesterday and claimed that one of the foks owed him \$1.10. This was denied by the foki and high words were followed by the defendant picking up a chisel and stabbing the other man in the arm, which necessitated the man going to hospital. Before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning the accused stoutly denied that he stabbed the man and claimed that he was attacked by the other who wielded a chopper. Defendant was fined \$15 or three weeks' hard labour.

VICTORIA BRITISH SCHOOL.

The Annual Prize Distribution.

There was a good attendance of parents and friends at the Victoria British School yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the annual presentation of prizes. Lady May attended to perform the function.

The proceedings opened with the singing by the pupils of "The Song of the Bow", following which the Headmaster, M. L. Forster, read the annual report this being as follows:—"The maximum enrolment was 51 (60 in 1916); the minimum enrolment, 45 (47 in 1916); and the average attendance, 45 (47 in 1916). The cost of each unit in average attendance was \$117.54 (\$118.63 in 1916).

As last year, all pupils in the upper classes (1 and 2) were required to enter for the Hongkong University Local Examinations. The results were very satisfactory, and show that the children attending this school are receiving an education as they would in the ordinary course obtain at Home, the studies being up to the standard required for entrance to the University. In these examinations, the boy candidates at this school take English, arithmetic, history, geography, algebra, geometry, trigonometry and Scripture; the girls take the same subjects, with the difference that hygiene and needlework are substituted for algebra and geometry. Further, if any pupil in the upper classes shows any special aptitude for mathematics, French or Latin, he is encouraged to take up these subjects. In addition, the boys have the opportunity of learning Chinese, written and colloquial (Cantonese), under a native teacher and have made satisfactory progress during the year.

For girls, cookery has been added to the curriculum during the year and is a popular, as well as a very useful, subject.

The University Local results were:—Matriculation, 1 examined, 1 passed; Senior Local, 2 examined, 2 passed; Junior Local, 4 examined, 3 passed. The detailed examination reports from the University show that the candidates sent in for these examinations were very well prepared; the "English" section being particularly satisfactory.

At the annual examination of the remaining classes in December good work was shown, the papers in class 4 deserving special mention. In the Kindergarten classes the work was handicapped by the difficulty of obtaining material from Home.

The school is the fortunate possessor of an excellent playing field, which is made use of on every possible occasion; football and hockey being chiefly played. Swimming is very popular, and one of the boys is the champion boy swimmer of the Colony.

The girls work in connection with the Ministering Children's League, the proceeds of an annual bazaar being devoted to charities concerned with the welfare of children both in the Colony and at Home. The girls have also undertaken the sale of roses and badges on the various "Days", while the Cadets from the school sold programmes on similar occasions.

Dr. McKenny has examined the children every quarter. The general health of the pupils has been slightly better than in previous years.

An annual prize has been established to perpetuate the memory of those scholars who have fallen in the war; namely, Lieut. Heskins, Lieut. Brett, Pte. Bullock, and Lieut. Alan Morris. The prize is to be awarded to the student showing the best result in the local University examinations.

The Prize List.

The following was the prize list:—
Class I.—R. O. Gagg, Matriculation prize; Gladys Woolley, Senior Local prize; Victor Hargreaves, Junior Local prize.
Class II.—John Gardiner, Junior Local prize, and free scholarship; David Lyon, Junior Local prize; Eric Woolley, Junior Local prize.

HONGKONG "BISLEY."

Details of this Year's Competition.

The Naval, Military, and Police Forces' regular and auxiliary teams and individual shoot for H. E. the Governor's Cup will take place under the auspices of the Police Reserve, at King's Park, on Empire Day, May 24th.

One team of four men, in which Officers and N. C. Officers may be included, is invited to represent the following branches of the Service, i.e.:—

- 1.—Royal Navy.
- 2.—Royal Marine Light Infantry.
- 3.—Royal Garrison Artillery.
- 4.—Royal Engineers.
- 5.—Staff and Departments (Army).
- 6.—25th Middlesex.
- 7.—74th Punjab.
- 8.—18th Infantry.
- 9.—H. K. Defence Corps (Infantry) Team A.
- 10.—H. K. Defence Corps (Infantry) Team B.
- 11.—H. K. Defence Corps (Artillery and Engineers).
- 12.—Hongkong Police and Wardens, Team C.
- 13.—D. Cydard Defence Corps and Naval Yard Police.
- 14.—Taikoo D. Cydard Armed Guard.
- 15.—Hongkong Police Reserve.

Firing will take place with Service Rifles. Competitors must provide their own ammunition. Apertures sights may be used for the deliberate practices only—penalty 4 per cent. to be deducted from the aggregate deliberate score.

Firing will take place at the following ranges and targets:—
200.—Deliberate, Bisley Figure 7, and sighter.
200.—Snap Shooting, (Target exposed 5 sec.) Bisley Figure 5.
200.—Rapid, Bisley Figure 10 (Magazines charged). Time allowed: 45 sec.

300.—Deliberate Bisley Figure 7 and sighter.
600.—Deliberate, Bisley 18" Ball, 7 and sighter.

As to the individual shoot will be decided in accordance with N. R. A. rules. As to the team shoot will be decided by firing 3 rounds per man (without sighters) at the 600 yards range.

The time allowed to a competitor within which to fire a shot (except at snap shooting and rapid) is 30 seconds from the time the signalling disc or flag is lowered.

The names of the members of each team must be sent on or before Friday, May 18th, at noon, to Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., Commanding Hongkong Police Reserve, Prince's Building.

Class III.—Christina Angus, Lugard Scholarship.

Class IV.—Nancy McNeillie, free scholarship and class prize; Betty Ferguson, English.

Class V.—Sarah Shaw, free scholarship and class prize; Betty Baker, general excellence; William Gardner, arithmetic.

Class VI.—Dolly Lyon, free scholarship and class prize; Dai y. Witchell, English.

Margaret Woolley, arithmetic.

Class VII.—Alex. McNeillie, free scholarship and class prize; Matmie Waller, general excellence.

Class VIII.—Arthur Kerr, class prize; Alex. Shaw, class prize; Infants.—Maudie Witchell, class prize.

War Memorial Prize.—R. O. Gagg.

Chinese Senior Prize.—R. O. F. Duncan.

Chinese Junior Prize.—Nicholas Nolan.

The trial scene from "The Merchant of Venice" was very creditably given by the following pupils:—"The Duke," Geo. Angus; "Portia," Miss E. Woolley; "Shylock," D. Lyon; "Antonio," Miss O. Angus; "Bassanio," Miss N. McNeillie; "Gratiano," Miss B. Toller; "Nerissa," Miss D. Witchell.

"Servant of the Duke," Miss S. Shaw. The performance reflected great credit on the staff and was very much enjoyed.

At the conclusion of the play, Lady May was presented with a bouquet by Miss Daphne Leach, and thanks of the school were expressed to Lady May by the Headmaster. The customary cheers were given and the proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem, reconstruction.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

In his newest pen picture of the Kaiser Mr. Gerard depicts a sort of Imperial Iago, with the whole neutral world for Othello. He shows a consummate "efficient" villain. Now, German Ophelias would not agree as to the efficiency. Von Below has had to call the Kaiser's words his own. And eat them. A famous jurist told Prince Hohenlohe that the Kaiser's folly in insisting on unpopular measures was responsible for the great increase of unemployment of the time. The Prince, as Chateller, complained of what amounted to misadroit treachery in his Emperor.

"Sometimes (he wrote), owing to his acts of thoughtlessness and want of consideration, I come to the conclusion that he purposely avoids me, and that it cannot go on." In regard to international policy he noted, "It is not to be denied that the Emperor disturbs things by his impulsive nature." Hear also Casprini, recorded by the man destined to follow him: "He (Casprini) observed that the Emperor was continually talking to all kinds of people. On these occasions he often contradicted his official announcements, and misunderstandings arose in consequence." Efficiency?

It is difficult for the rising generation to realize the enthusiasm evoked by the Sunbeam's return in 1877, recalled by the death of Lord Brassey. The Hastings people had been expecting the little craft all day Saturday, but it did not arrive till 1.20 on Sunday morning. "How can I describe the warm greetings that met us everywhere," wrote Mrs. Brassey, "or the crowd that surrounded us, not only when we landed, but as we came out of church; how, along the whole ten miles from Hastings to Battle, people were standing by the roadside and the cottage doors to welcome us; how the Battle bellringers never stopped ringing except during service time; or how the warmest of welcomes ended our delightful year of travel, and made us feel we were at home at last."

Mark Antony, who gave the groves and gardens of Jericho to Cleopatra, escaped the vigilance of Dante, who, however, marked down "Cleopatra, lustful queen." But he hardened not his heart overmuch against the wanton beauty. He relegates her only to the second circle of Hell, where she has tremendous company—Semi-rhams, Helen; Aebiles, Paris, Tristan, Dido, and Francesca da Rimini. It is an incomparable pageant of erring lovers, and the poet shares their suffering. When Francesco tells her story, it is not for her sin and sorrow alone that he faints; his agony is for them all, the queen of Old Nile included.

Toby, M.P., thinks that if Liberals and Unionists elect to fight each other at the next General Election Mr. Henderson's dream of a Labour majority may be fulfilled. But if we are to judge by all past experience, a very different result will ensue. Labour will take very few votes from Conservatives and very many from Liberals. The danger, therefore, in the absence of the alternative vote, is that what has happened so often before will happen again, viz., that a representative of a reactionary minority will be returned because the votes of the Progressive majority will be split.

The Australian soldiers are inventing their own slang, in addition to adopting the usual "Gastiano," "Miss B. Toller," "Nerissa," "Miss D. Witchell," "Servant of the Duke," "Miss S. Shaw. The performance reflected great credit on the staff and was very much enjoyed.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

NOTABLE EXPLOITS OF BRITISH FLIERS.

Victoria Crosses Awarded.

London, May 1.

Victoria Crosses have been awarded to two officers of the Royal Air Force.

Lieut. Alan Jerrard attacked five enemy aeroplanes and shot down one on fire. He then attacked an enemy aerodrome from a height of fifty feet and engaged single-handed nineteen machines which were landing or attempting to rise and destroyed one of them. Subsequently, although attacked by a large number of machines, he went to assist the pilot of his patrol who was in difficulties and destroyed a third enemy machine. Thereafter he attacked fresh enemy machines from the aerodrome and only retreated, still engaged with five enemy machines, when ordered to retire by his patrol leader. Although apparently wounded he repeatedly attacked single handed the pursuing machines until he was overwhelmed by numbers and driven down.

Second Lieut. Allan A. McLeod, whilst flying with observer Lt. A. W. Hammond bombing and machine-gunning hostile fortifications, was attacked at a height of 5,000 feet by eight enemy triplanes. By skilful manoeuvring he enabled his observer to shoot down three of these out of control. Lt. McLeod was then five times wounded and a bullet had penetrated the petrol tank and set fire to his machine. He climbed out to the left bottom plane controlling the machine from the side of the fuselage and, by side-slipping steeply, kept the flames to one side thus enabling the observer to continue firing until the ground was reached. His observer had been wounded six times when the machine crashed in no man's land and Lt. McLeod, despite his own wounds, dragged him away from the burning wreckage at great personal risk from heavy enemy machine-gun fire. Although again wounded by a bomb Lt. McLeod managed to place Lt. Hammond in comparative safety before he fell himself from exhaustion and loss of blood.

REPLY TO GERMANY'S SUBMARINISM.

Britain Closes Sea Area.

London, May 1.

The Admiralty announces: Owing to Germany's unrestricted and ruthless warfare by mines and submarines against all shipping, Britain notifies the establishment on May 15 of a prohibited area enclosed by a line joining the following positions—Firstly latitude 59.12 North, Longitude 4.49 East, secondly lat. 59.59 and long. 3.10 East, thirdly lat. 58.23 and long. 0.50 West, fourthly lat. 58.20 and long. 0.50 West, fifthly lat. 60.21 and long. 3.10 East, sixthly lat. 60.00 and long. 4.55 East. Thence along the western limit of Norwegian territorial waters to the position marked firstly.

LABOUR AND THE WAR.

No Conference With German Socialists.

London, May 2.

Mr. Arthur Henderson has specifically informed the "Evening Standard" that no conference with the German Social Democrats is now possible until they have accepted the position of no annexations, no punitive indemnities and the right of self determination and until they are ready to press their Government to apply these principles honestly and unreservedly to every question of political and territorial readjustment with which any official Peace Congress may have to deal. Mr. Henderson expressed himself most decidedly against doing anything likely to embarrass the Government or hinder the war.

ZANZIBAR AND THE WAR.

London, May 2.

The Government has gratefully accepted £20,000 from the Government of Zanzibar towards the cost of the war, making £70,000 altogether.

NO NEW ENEMY EXPLOSIVE.

London, May 1.

Replying to Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Macpherson stated that it did not appear that there was any evidence of the enemy using any new kind of explosive or gas since the 21st. March.

THE MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

A Further British Advance.

London, May 1.

A Mesopotamia official message says: We reached the Taur river on Tuesday and captured twelve more field-guns on 29th April. The prisoners now number 1,800.

FUTURE OF BESSARABIA.

Another Russo-Rumanian Quarrel.

Moscow, May 1.

The Government has protested against the recent Rumanian announcement stating that Rumania will henceforth consider Bessarabia an inalienable part of Rumania. The protest adds: This is a flagrant violation of the agreement with Russia and the previous Rumanian Government and also a violation of the aspirations of the population of Bessarabia.

EMPERORS TO MEET.

Important Gathering at German Headquarters.

Amsterdam, May 2.

It is reported from Vienna that the Emperor and Premier Burián will shortly visit the Kaiser at German Headquarters. Far reaching political importance is attached to the meeting.

BRITISH OVERSEAS MAN POWER.

Fiji Offers More Men and Money.

Auckland, N.Z., May 1.

The Legislative Council of Fiji by resolution has decided to offer the Imperial Government a further supply of men and money.

(Continued on Page 7.)

THE LATE EARL BRASSEY

His "Arrest" at Kiel and Talks With the Kaiser.

As announced at the time by Reuter, the death of Earl Brassey occurred at his London residence, Park-lane, on February 23. He was 82 years of age. Viscount Hythe, the eldest son, succeeded him in the title.

Politician, naval expert, and yachtsman, Lord Brassey had a long and distinguished career of public service. His heart was in the sea and with the first Lady Brassey he travelled to all parts of the world on his famous yacht Sunbeam, which he presented to the Government in 1916 for use as a hospital ship. The records of the Sunbeam were delightfully described by the first Lady Brassey, and Lord Brassey himself wrote its history in the book published last year, "The Sunbeam, R.Y.S."

Whilst on a cruise two months before the outbreak of war Lord Brassey had an amusing experience on putting into Kiel. He had gone out in a small boat for his usual sculling exercise before breakfast, and strayed into a forbidden piece of the naval dockyard. Here he was arrested by a policeman and taken to the guard-room, but he was at once able to convince the authorities of his identity and was released. Indeed, a few hours later an apology was tendered, and in the evening Lord Brassey dined with the Kaiser on board the Hohenzollern.

Lord Brassey tells of another visit to Kiel, and of a conversation with the Kaiser which is of present-day interest. The Emperor insisted on—

The grave mistake we had made in allying ourselves with the Latin nations, which did not possess the fibre, the strength, and the stamina of the Teutons and the Britons. We ought to be as one. We had stood together, shoulder to shoulder, in some of the most hard-fought battles recorded in history. The real peril which now threatened was the Yellow Peril. We ought to be prepared to stand together against this really formidable enemy.

On another occasion, discussing the British Army, the Kaiser said we were too few in numbers, the men were imperfectly trained and our expenditure extravagant. He had gone into the question with his Headquarters Staff, and they had prepared a scheme to prove matters. This he had taken to Sandringham, where he presented it to Lord Lansdowne, who was then Secretary of State for War. But he had never since heard a word of it. It was pigeon holed. That was always the way good proposals were treated. Among the many guests, who travelled on the Sunbeam were Mr. Gladstone and Lord Tennyson. One of the first questions of the latter on going on board was "May I smoke everywhere?" "His smoking arrangements were not elaborate," says Lord Brassey in his book. "He was armed at all points. He had a short clay pipe for every pocket, and they were many."

Born at Stafford in 1836 Lord Brassey was at Eton and Oxford. He then entered political life, sitting successively for Devonport in 1865 and for Hastings from 1868 to 1885. At the age of 54 he was in office as Civil Lord of the Admiralty, then he became Secretary to the Admiralty. In 1888 he was made a peer, and in 1911 elevated to an earldom.

From 1895 to 1900 Lord Brassey held the position of Governor of Victoria. He held a master's certificate by examination and navigated the Sunbeam to Australia. One of the incidents of his office in Melbourne was the sending of an Australian contingent to the Boer War.

Year by year Lord Brassey produced that remarkable compilation of facts and figures concerning the fleets of the nations known as the "Naval Annual."

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Honorary Treasurer begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following contributions to the funds of the Hospitals:—U. Romjahn, £25; Java China Japan Ligo \$25.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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THE SEIZURE OF THE DUTCH SHIPS.

Before and since the Dutch Ships were requisitioned by the Allies many articles have appeared in which it was clearly proved that the weight of international authority established the right to make use of neutral vessels under present conditions. Regarding America's position in the matter, none wrote more convincingly or more fully than Ex-President Taft. The question, he said, of the right of the United States to seize Dutch Ships in American ports and pay full compensation for them is a nice one. It is, he added, asserted under what is called the right of angary. This literally means the right of transport. It was a right anciently exercised by a belligerent to seize vessels of neutrals for the transport of his troops and munitions.

A general principle of international law is that neutral property in belligerent territory shares the same liability to seizure for war purposes as property of the citizens of the country. The justice of the application of the principle to ships temporarily, or to use Hall's phrase "passingly," in the port of a belligerent has been questioned. But the weight of authority among text writers seems to be that such vessels may be seized in cases of military necessity upon tender of full compensation. Moreover, ships which have been in American ports for six months or more, detained because of their purposes to carry cargoes of grain ultimately destined for our enemies, can hardly be said to be "passingly" here. They are doing no good to any one now. Why should we not use them if we give full compensation to their owners? It is an interesting circumstance that the most modern instances of the assertion of this right before this war was by Count Bismarck in the war of 1870. He asserted it against Great Britain, a neutral. The Prussians seized six British colliers in the Seine, near Rouen, a place within German military jurisdiction, for the purpose of scuttling them and obstructing the passage of French gunboats on the Seine. Bismarck defended the action as "one of necessity, which even in time of peace may render the employment of destruction of foreign property admissible under reservation of indemnification." He continued, "I take the opportunity of calling to mind that a similar right in the war has become a peculiar institute of law, the *Jus Angarie*, which so high an authority as Sir Robert Phillimore defines thus: That a belligerent Power demands and makes use of foreign ships, even such as are not in inland waters, but in ports and roadsteads within its jurisdiction, and even compels the crews to transport troops, ammunition and implements of warfare." England acquiesced in the legality of the seizure on payment of full compensation. This view, thus agreed upon, is sustained by Oppenheim, professor of international law at Cambridge, England; by Coleman Phillips, and indeed by most international jurists, including the Germans. Dana and Lawrence vigorously dissent. It is also declared to be the law in the United States naval war code. An analogous right of land to seize neutral railway cars in case of absolute necessity is reluctantly recognised in the second Hague

convention, if compensation is given. Prussia exercised the right in respect to Swiss railway cars in the war of 1870. On the same principle, Great Britain in 1914 seized four vessels of Turkey (then a neutral) building in English shipyards and paid for them. Perhaps a distinction might be made in that these vessels were not yet set off.

Doctor London, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Holland, insists that whatever the right may be as to a small number of vessels, it does not exist as to a commercial marine of half a million tons in blue. It is certainly true that the right has never been applied so extensively as now proposed. It is hard to see, says Mr. Taft, why extent of the application of the principle should change the rule. The ships are within our jurisdiction and have been here for six months or more because they do not comply with our lawful regulations of our foreign trade. We did not induce their coming in such numbers. They are here. Our right to seize them rests on their being within our territory. This makes them just as liable as property of American citizens to seizure for purposes, if our military need for them is great. Such need certainly exists in view of the critical condition of our transport and our imperative obligation to feed our soldiers and our allies abroad. It would of course, have been better to secure the vessels by agreement with Holland. This we undoubtedly could do but for Germany's intervention and threat. Germany has no just right to complain of Holland for agreeing to the sale of vessels to us, when by the modern right of angary which Bismarck asserted we could properly enforce such a sale.

YOU CLEAN OUTSIDE

but what about your inside? To be healthy it's just as important to cleanse the system of impurities as it is to keep the body clean.

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gently stimulate the bowels, thus dispelling biliousness, liverishness, sick headaches and the other ills of Constipation. Of chemists, also post free 60 cents the vial from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Schuchter Road, Shanghai.

Robbing a Godown.

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. Dyer Ball, two Chinese were charged with the larceny of various goods from a Japanese godown at 147, Queen's Road West, the value of the stolen property being \$8,800. It is alleged by the prosecution that the men found the door of the godown open, and took away the goods. The accused pleaded not guilty and the case was adjourned until Monday.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

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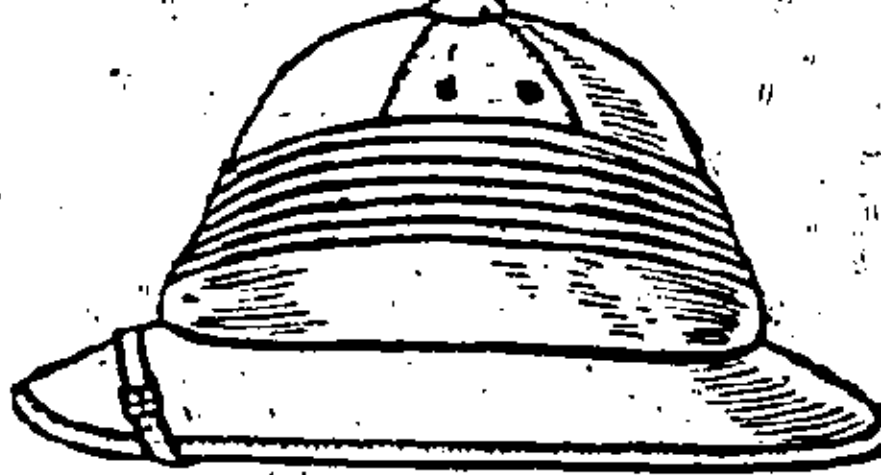
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	*Yokohama Maru T. 12,500.	SUN, 12th May, at 11 a.m.
	*Tango Maru T. 13,500.	SAT, 18th May, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600.	SATUR, 15th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Tenshin Maru T. 8,000.	MONDAY, 6th May.

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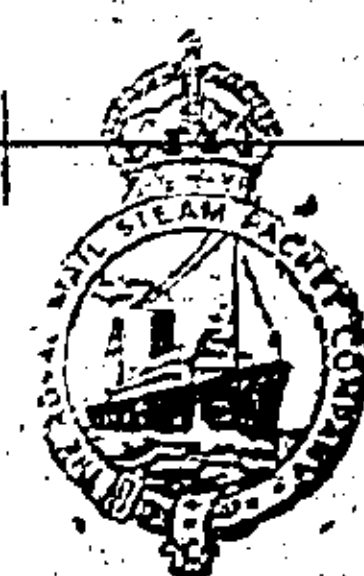
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SHANGHAI	Suyang	7th May at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	Kueichow	9th May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Kweilin	9th May at noon.

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
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"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leave Hongkong.
Haiphong	J. W. Evans	TUES, 7th May at noon.
Haikun	A. E. Hodgins	FRI, 10th May at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Wed, 8th May at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri, 10th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sat, 11th May at d'light.

CALCUTTA LINE.—These sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Canton and Shanghai via Shanghai, through Bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Western Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kuala, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—Sailings per month from Hongkong to Tientsin via Shanghai and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
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AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

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TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHECKS—
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SHIPPING NEWS.

Honours for China Coast Officer.

Mr. F. C. Lucas, formerly second officer of the Q.N.'s Shuntien, who left in December, 1915, and went home via Siberia, joined the Inland Waters Transport of the Royal Engineers, and after drill at home was sent out second-in-charge of a tug to Salonica. In the Mediterranean the seagiant in charge broke his ankle in bad weather and had to be landed at Malta, and Mr. Lucas went on in charge of the tug to Salonica with a barge in tow. Some time after that he was sent on with the tug to Mesopotamia and has been there ever since having been promoted to colour-sergeant, and now has been made a second lieutenant in the Transport staff at Basra. He writes from there that he has met a number of China coast hardy, including Mr. C. S. Isbister, who is a Lieut. R.E., also Captain Ritchie and Mr. Thomas who was also formerly second officer of the Shuntien. These were all well at time of writing and wished to be remembered to friends.

Japanese Shipping Market.

The charter rate for ocean-going steamers has been steadily advancing recently, says the "Japan Chronicle" of April 12. Up to a few days ago this year's highest rate for American service was ¥41, but now a far higher record has been made. Two newly built steamers of 6,800 tons and 2,000 tons having been chartered each at ¥45 for one outward voyage to the United States. These two vessels are to be eventually supplied to America in connection with the recent agreement whereby the Japanese shipbuilders are to offer 100,000 tons of shipping in return for the same tonnage of American shipbuilding materials. Along with the advance in the charter rate the price of vessels has also been tending upwards. The Kobe Pier Company has contracted to buy a steamer of 8,400 tons gross now building at the Mitsubishi Shipyards at ¥850 per ton. This is the highest price on record. The steamer is to be completed in November next, and is of the Somedono-maru type. Recently the Osaka-Shosen Kaisha bought a similar steamer at ¥825, so that the price of the Mitsubishi steamer shows an advance of ¥25.

National Shipbuilding in Canada.

The officer of H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada has forwarded a report of a statement made by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries on the programme of national shipbuilding which is to be carried out as the policy of the Canadian Government. The matter has been under consideration for some time and plans have been adopted which are designed to utilise the Canadian yards to the full at capacity. The vessels to be produced will be modern steel cargo steamers of the most approved types for the use of the Government, and for registry in Canada. The productive capacity of Canadian yards, which at present are engaged in the construction of ships for the British Government, for local interests and for foreign account—that mentioned being at exclusively for Norwegian registry—may be reckoned at from 275,000 to 280,000 tons annually. During the construction of the war, and for some time thereafter, the construction of steel ships in Canadian yards for foreign registry will not be permitted. The Naval Constructor's Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries is busily engaged in the development of the details of the contemplated programme. The work is not sufficiently advanced to enable a definite statement to be made, but the construction of three different types of ships is being considered. One type will comprise vessels of approximately 3,000 tons; another type will comprise ships from 3,000 to 7,000 tons; while a third will be a type having a displacement capacity of from 8,000 to 10,000 tons. The Canadian Government is considering the question of having recognised the chief difficulty in the way of successfully carrying on construction arises from the fact that steel plates and shapes are not now manufactured in Canada; but they are dealing with the situation, and arrangements are being made with the object of establishing in Canada mills for the rolling of ships plates and shapes, and providing for the maximum requirements of these goods.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders issued to-day by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

Strength.
No. 973 Pte. S. B. O. Ross was enrolled on 2.5.18 and posted to "D" Company. No. 974 Pte. D. T. Wood was enrolled on 2.5.18 and posted to "A" Company. No. 4 Platoon. No. 808 Pte. W. Graig, "A" Company, is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.

Attached.
No. 801 Pte. A. W. L. Ramsey is attached to the H.K.P. (R) from 25.4.18.

Promotions—Engineer Company.
No. 108 Corporal L. Day to be Sergeant, dated 30.4.18. No. 104 Corporal W. E. L. Shenton to be Sergeant, dated 1.5.18.

Promotion—Machine Gun Company.
No. 732 Pte. H. Kennedy to be Lance Corporal, dated 2.5.18.

Transfers.
No. 985 Pte. W. A. Webb, "B" Coy., is transferred to the Artillery Company, dated 1st May, 1918. No. 335 Pte. C. M. McInnes, "A" Coy., is transferred to the Engineer Company, dated 1st May, 1918. No. 351 Pte. D. M. Ross, "A" Company, is transferred to the Mounted Section dated 1st May, 1918.

Inspection of Arms.
Rifles (long) Nos. 345 and 346 must be sent to Headquarters for inspection immediately.

Dress.
Belts need not be worn by N. C. Os and men in walking out dress until 15th November.

Leave.
No. 177 Spr. P. J. Jennings, Engineer Coy., is granted leave for the duration of the war, to date from day of departure.

No. 521 Pte. D. V. Stevenson, "B" Coy., is granted leave for the duration of the war, to date from day of departure.

Parades.
Orders for Artillery Company "D" state:—

Monday, 6th May. 7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Layers as detailed. Examination by I.G.

Tuesday, 7th May.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Fall drill with the exception of Layers who attend examination on 6th May.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Company. Fall drill with the exception of new D.R.F. and new Layers' classes.

Thursday, 9th May.—5.15 p.m. Left Half Company. New D.R.F. Class only.

Friday, 10th May.—5.15 p.m. Left Half Company. New Layers' class only.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell, from 3rd to 10th May 1918. E. L. Manning (Nightly). Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.30 p.m. Electricians at 6.45 p.m. Officers next for duty. Belchers, 2nd Lieut. Marley, Lyceum, 2nd Lieut. Templeton, Stonecutters, 2nd Lieut. Brown. Instruction for N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.

Class I at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. Class 2 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays. Class 3 at Lyceum at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergeants Owendene and Parsons. E. E. Sergt. Day and Corp. Norris, H. E. D. O. at Belchers, and Staff Sergeants Barclay and White, R. E., and Sergt. Williams, H. E. D. O., at Lyceum. Detail of Belchers' Beliefs for May and detail of duties at Lyceum from 1st to 16th May are posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. S. Morgan state:—

Parades.
Tuesday, 7th May.—5.30 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoons on Polo Ground, Hongkong residents will parade at the Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by Train to Causeway Bay. Company Drill. Dress, Drill Order.

Wednesday, 8th May.—5.30 p.m. N.C.O.s of Nos. 3 and 4 Platoons (as detailed by Platoon Commanders) at Headquarters.

Tuesday, 7th May.—5.30 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoons on Polo Ground, Hongkong residents will parade at the Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by Train to Causeway Bay. Company Drill. Dress, Drill Order.

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GOLF.

The Governor's Cup.

The following is the result of the Draw for partners in the Governor's Cup.

The draw proper will be posted in the various Club houses in a few days and the first round is to be played on or before Sunday, May 19th, second round on or before June 2nd at Fanling.

R. E. Lindsell and G. G. Wood, W. D. Kraft and Major Robertson, R. J. Rawlinson and E. B. Lambert, S. Evans and R. J. Wilton, G. M. Harston and E. D. O. Wolfe, H. O. Sandford and D. Maitland, J. O. Fletcher and J. Martin, E. J. Griest and G. M. Young, J. Hooper and W. L. Leask, V. L. Feirley and E. J. Edwards, F. Syme Thomson and H. A. Lammert, Lindsay Woods and C. Thorne, A. Birkie and D. Danby, E. Dea Yee and A. R. Lowe, Hon. Mr. D. Landale and Morton Smith, P. J. Falconer and S. E. Hodge, A. Leach and W. M. Fleming, F. J. Redmond and A. G. Coppin, W. J. Morrison and W. A. Taylor, J. W. Franks and J. B. Wood, A. E. Crapnell and N. J. Austin, T. R. Chassels and J. W. Mayhew, C. H. Gale and Sir Wm. Rees Davies, L. N. Leefe and H. E. Sir Henry May, A. C. Davidson and H. J. Gedde, A. E. Carleton and G. Dunbarton, E. H. Scott and H. S. Bennett, T. G. Turnbull and G. A. Woodcock, J. W. Stewart and J. McHutchison, J. B. Lancaster and Capt. Buck, E. E. Murray and F. A. Wells, A. H. Lay and J. Stalker, R. M. Henderson and A. G. McKichan, P. E. J. Wodehouse and E. Evington, F. O. Millington and H. E. Hayward, C. O. Stark and Middleton-Smith, A. G. M. Fletcher and G. H. Wilson, N. J. Stabb and Capt. Gray, Lt. A. E. Hall and Com. Beekwith, Dr. Forsyth and Hon. Mr. Holyoak, Lt. A. B. Raworth and E. O. Bird, A. B. Purves and Hon. Mr. Hallifax, R. A. Lawson and Dr. Draper, C. H. P. Hay and F. A. Perry, A. K. Henderson and A. Morrison.

"B" COMPANY.

Tuesday, 7th May.—5.30 p.m. Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 Platoons on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by Train to Causeway Bay. Company Drill. Dress, Drill order.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.
Monday, 6th May.—5.10 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Dock. Nos. 1 and 2 Guns only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Queen's Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

Tuesday, 7th May.—7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 8th May.—5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. Nos. 4 and 5 Guns only.

Thursday, 9th May.—5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. The following men only need attend:—Ptes Field, Irvine, Labrum, A. O. D. Logan, C. E. Logan, McKerns, Pinquet and Stapleton.

MOUNTED SECTION.
Monday, 6th May.—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, Drill order.

Thursday, 9th May.—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order without rifles.

SIGNALING SECTION.
Tuesday, 7th May and Friday, 10th May.—5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress, Clean fatigue. Note, Rifles (with bore free from oil) and sidearms are to be brought to the parade on 7th May.

STRETCHER BEARER SECTION.
Tuesday, 7th May.—5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters.

Monday, 6th and Friday, 10th May. 6.30 p.m. All units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergts. Edmonds and Meade. Dress, Drill order.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard, state:—

Parades.
Saturday, 4th May.—2 p.m. The Company will parade at Headquarters to be issued with tops.

Wednesday, 8th May.—5.10 p.m. Fall in at Blake Pier. Swimming.

Notice.
Sergeant Mess. A photograph of members of the Sergeant's Mess will be taken at Headquarters at 2 p.m. on Monday, 13th May. Dress: "Dep. Shorts and putties, belt and sidearm."

DR. HENSON AND THE PHARISEES.

The Broader View.

The Bishop of Hereford, Dr. Hensley Henson, preached in the Temple Church on February 10th to a crowded congregation. His sermon was, in effect, a reply to his critics, though he did not deal specifically with any theological point. His appeal was for a wider charity in religious thought, and a suppression of Phariseism.

The early Pharisees exhibited a disposition which, he said, belonged to all nations and all Churches, and which, perhaps, had nowhere received more exaggerated expression than within the sphere of Christianity. We had, indeed, borrowed the term "Phariseism" to describe a familiar phenomenon, and the attitude of many of us had an impressively close resemblance to that of the Pharisees—it implied the assumption of a special measure of spiritual insight, and that orthodox opinion was a pledge of soundness.

"He set the words of Christ aside by side with the arrogance of the Pharisees in order to exhibit the contrast. 'The one' he said, 'implies that spiritual knowledge is the gift of God; the other claims that it is the acquisition of man. The one roots Christianity in discipleship; the other in orthodoxy. The one makes religion essentially intellectual and ceremonial. The one is broadly catholic, making an appeal that is co-extensive with the conscience and reason of mankind; the other addresses itself to theological experts and the timorous host of conventionally religious believers.'"

"When, in the twentieth century, we looked back along the chequered history of the Christian religion we found ourselves confronted by a spectacle strangely unlike any that we should naturally have expected. So far from the position which the Greeks assigned it, we might say that catholic theology was itself the most stupendous achievement of the Greek mind that antiquity had bequeathed to the modern world. So far from the new religion having shown itself hostile to the rule of wealth, rank, and power, we should hardly exaggerate in saying that no civilisation known to human experience had accepted that rule so notably as had that of Christianity."

"Again and again simple, unlettered believers with the New Testament before them have attempted to sweep away, in the name of Christ, all the human culture. They would purge the Church of wealth, rank, art, all the embarrassing associations of secular civilisation. Invariably the attempt failed, and the stern puritan, degenerated into the sour and embittered sectary."

"The first founders of the Christian Church were humble, obscure, and for the most part uneducated men. Yet, though education had enabled men to enfranchise their minds of the specific evils of ignorance, the Christian religion exhibited perhaps more conspicuously than any other the disastrous consequences of ignorance."

"The annals of Christian error, springing from the roots of ignorance, are the saddest and most sanguinary chapter in the world's religious records. He spoke of the need of the childlike and open mind, and also of the nobler conception of religion which goes with disciplined habits and refined intelligence. 'In the circumstances of the modern world the real difficulty is to face one's own duty, to find one's own path, when everything calls us to the more exciting and welcome task of reforming other people. We are restless in the reform of others, and our real shame as individuals is that we, like the Pharisees, need no repentance.'"

The Kailan Mining Administration.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 29th April, amounted to 61,281 tons and the sales during the period to 54,000 tons.

MOTIVES BEHIND THE OFFENSIVE.

Its Estimated Cost.

Germany's offensive on the west front will cost a million men, according to confidential information given to the Executive Committee of the Reichstag by the highest leadership, says Cyril Brown in *New York World* of February 22nd. For this staggering price von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff, whose prestige is at stake, have absolutely guaranteed success.

Insiders say the Reichstag majority were hoping against hope till the last moment that the Austro-German peace feelers might get a sympathetic rise out of America leading to peace negotiations, without having to pay the heavy blood toll of the western offensive. Liberal leaders said openly that "Wilson has the lives of a million men in his hands."

After the Versailles conference the majority leaders gave up all hope of being near peace and now are reconciled to the offensive as the only thing left for Germany to do. The Kaiser too, who was loath to consent to paying von Hindenburg's price of a million men for peace, now is reported to have given the word to go ahead. The German people have been prepared for the offensive to begin in the immediate future, and further protected against the shock by being told that it will be "the bloodiest operation of the war."

Germany in general have implicit confidence that the von Hindenburg offensive will succeed, although there is the widest difference of opinion as to what will constitute success. The majority Germans to-day believe that while "Germany has always won and will keep on winning, no military decision of the war is possible." Hence there is a wide-spread feeling of pity and horror that a million lives should be sacrificed when victory, no matter how great, will not force peace. Though confident that a big military victory will crown the western offensive, Germans at most expect that it will convince America and England that Germany is unbeatable and so make the western world amenable to lining up at the conference table.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin C.B.E., state:—

Equipment Parades.
The attention of Equipment Officers is drawn to Orders of April 5th and 6th.

They are required to make a complete return of the men who have not attended the recent Equipment Parades, stating as far as possible in each case whether non-attendance is due to illness, absence from the Colony, or neglect of duty.

Search Supervisors.
Commencing Thursday, May 9th. Search Supervisors will report on and off duty at the Import and Export Office shed, situated on the Praya on the East side of the Harbour Office, and will report for five minutes before the time at which they are required on the Wharves.

Parades.
Units will parade at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. as detailed below. Uniform, Helmets and Spikes. Men on police duty will not attend.

Monday, May 6th.—No. 2 Platoon, under own Commander.

Tuesday, May 7th.—No. 1 Platoon, under own Commander.

Wednesday, May 8th.—No. 2 Company under Company Commander.

Thursday, May 9th.—No. 3 Company, Ambulance, Baggage and Drummers under own Chief Inspector.

Capes.
Police Capes will be issued on the above Parades. After this issue has taken place, the wearing of private overcoats or raincoats on duty will not be permitted.

Strength.
No. 2 Platoon—Rejoined, Po 486 Adghar; Joined; Po 488 Ambia Khan.

No. 2 Platoon—Joined, Po 499 V. F. Britto.

Attached from H.K.D.C. P. 481 A.J.V. Ribeiro and 482 F.A.M. Rosaria.

THE DEPORTATION CASE.

To-day's Proceedings.

Before the Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies), and the Puisne Judge (Mr. H. E. J. Gompertz) the hearing of the case was resumed at the Supreme Court this morning in which Li Hong Mi is proceeding against the Government, seeking for the annulment of a deportation order made against him by the Governor in Council.

The Hon. Mr. E. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson), again appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General, and the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., for the Crown, appeared for the defence.

The Attorney General, continuing his address this morning said that when the Court adjourned yesterday he had just referred to the enquiry of the Governor-in-Council, an enquiry in the manner prescribed by the Ordinance. Their Lordships would not assume that the Governor-in-Council would act without evidence, or contrary to the evidence, and their Lordships must at least assume that in this case there was sufficient evidence for the Governor-in-Council to support the general allegations and the two particular allegations. One of the allegations did not survive the enquiry. It would be a fair assumption that the evidence did not do more than support that general allegation, and those two particular allegations. This is a particular point of the case, whether the Governor-in-Council may not make an order on such grounds. If the danger from a person was temporary then the deportation ordinance would be temporary, if it was permanent then the order would be permanent. The question was put to the defendant Hallifax many times in one form or another, as to the fairness of the proceedings. His answer was that in his opinion the procedure was quite fair. The procedure was fair and reasonable. The witness Hallifax also said that the interests of the Colony demanded this procedure. It was against the interests of the Colony that the evidence should be disclosed and the Legislature had clearly expressed the view that the procedure was necessary. Having expressed that view it was not for any Court to say whether or not that view or policy taken by the Legislature was right or wrong. On the question of natural justice, no question could arise in the Colony at all events as to whether or not it was in accordance with natural justice. The Legislature had provided a special procedure to meet these special circumstances, a procedure which clearly in the opinion of the Legislature was an appropriate procedure for these special circumstances. It was a procedure which was not laid down for the first time, but it had been in existence in these essential features in very early times and formulated as far back as 1912. The procedure had been extended by steps to one class and another of British subjects. It was no new procedure whatever. There was no special procedure for persons affected. It had been rather suggested by the other side that British subjects coming under this class ought to have some special procedure. It had not been argued but it was hinted that there ought to be some special consideration. The other side seemed to think that some special procedure should be found as this was a fresh case.

After the fifteen interval Mr. Kemp stated that in the Ordinance there were two classes of persons referred to—those who should be deported and those liable to be deported. He went on to point out the significance of that saying that it was impossible to set aside an order for deportation without saying that the man should not be deported or was not liable to deportation. The section stated that the decision of the Governor in Council shall be final and conclusive for all purposes whatever. He contended that it was entirely wrong to say that the significance of the Ordinance was that the decision of the Governor in Council shall be final and conclusive for all purposes whatever.

Mr. Alabaster opened the reply for the plaintiff, first saying that he did not want to deal further with the question of natural justice, but wanted to quote two rulings on the question of general construction. These proved that where the ordinary construction of the words of an ordinance made that ordinance operate against natural justice, then any special construction which did not make the ordinance so operate should be used. The present ordinance was not easy of construction, but was based in its main features on the 1912 Ordinance. And he relied upon that as a help to its construction. Mr. Alabaster went on to view the 1912 Ordinance, which had been decided to be so formed as to take away the operation of common law and added that the 1912 ordinance was passed with the expressed purpose of making common law applicable. It was significant that the 1912 Ordinance followed the case fought in that court in 1910 in which it was held that common law could not apply under the 1882 Act. If the 1912 ordinance brought in common law—which it clearly did—all they had to consider was whether the 1912 ordinance took away those rights.

Mr. Alabaster went on to argue on this matter.

The case is proceeding.

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CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writing on the 2nd instant, says:—

As the fight in the west is nearly concluded and the armies will be back one after the other, a triumphal gate will be erected for their reception.

All the armies that returned from the west will be sent to the north, under the command of Li Lit' Chuan to be the advance of northern troops.

The Dutch Consul has sent a delegate to the Police Department demanding the details in regard to the bomb explosion which recently occurred in the east bank, in which some Germans were involved on the ground that the Germans in Canton are under the control of the Dutch Consul.

It is reported that He Shui Tong, one of the commanders in the east has commenced to march on the Fukien boundary.

Lung Chai Kwong is to be asked to surrender. If he does not comply the Kingow island will be attacked both by land and by sea forces.

The Tsuchun entertained a number of Japanese officials to dinner in his yamen on the 2nd. The party consisted of the Japanese Consul and Vice-Consul, the Secretary, a naval and a military officer and the managers of the Bank of Formosa, the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, the Nishitani Bishi Yohi Kaisha. It is reported that this meeting was concerned with the political situation in the south-west.

It is reported that Chun Kai Yue, the commander of Yunnan troops, is now protesting against the change of the Military Government and trying his best to develop its influence by enlisting new recruits in large numbers.

The Tennis Tournament.

There was only one match played yesterday afternoon on the Cricket Ground, this being between F. A. Redmond and A. Moore (own 1/8) and B. and H. Hancock (own 15/8) in the Doubles Handicap. After a very interesting match the former pair won by 6-4, 7-5.

The Tennis Tournament.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 7.)
THE WESTERN FRONT.

Interesting Review of the Situation.

London, May 1.
As details of Monday's fighting are received, confirming it to be the worst day the enemy has experienced since the opening of the great offensive, the papers, hitherto reticent in view of possible fluctuations of the battle, now comment on the operation in a tone of confidence they have as yet not displayed. As the "Times" says, "Of all the violent combats witnessed in the last few weeks we know of none which is a more hopeful augury for the Allies than this ten mile German failure." It is pointed out that the public are apt to reckon victory in terms of offensive success, but a defensive victory like Monday's may contribute equally towards the ultimate object of the campaign, namely the destruction of the enemy fighting strength.

From this viewpoint the Germans, despite their spectacular successes, can be regarded as having had the worst on a balance of nearly six weeks' fighting for it must not be forgotten they have sustained a series of defeats during the past fortnight. Indeed, apart from the capture of Kemmel it has been one complete failure including four separate defeats in pitched battles, namely, La Bassée canal, the Belgian front, Villers Bretonneux and now the Bailloult-Ypres front. The culminating effect of this has been to immensely increase the confidence of the Anglo-French troops whom the correspondents describe as now feeling that they have got the measure of the new enemy divisions. Other strokes will doubtless come before the German reserves are exhausted but confidence is felt that wherever the Germans try they will find the Allies ready. Now that the attack of no fewer than a hundred thousand Germans has been broken in a sheer trial of strength on ground none too favourable by a thinner Allied line there is a growing hope that Ypres will not be abandoned. The Germans are apparently as anxious to capture Ypres as they were Verdun two years ago and it now looks as though their experience at Verdun is about to be repeated. The loss of Ypres will be less serious than the loss of Verdun would then have been but now the Allies have shown the ability to hold positions with a force small when compared with their assailants it may be advantageous to hold Ypres and continue to inflict enormous losses. The correspondents emphasise that everything favoured the Germans on Monday. They had magnificent artillery support, a favouring fog, innumerable machine-guns, masses of men and a limited objective yet they failed after experiencing a day of steady slaughter which only slackened with the fading light. The British alone, between Lactyte and Zillebeke, defeated five German divisions but French valour is praised at the highest. They were fighting alongside the British, their batteries firing on the same fields in a spirit of the most loyal co-operation.

The "Daily News" concludes a hopeful editorial regarding the whole position by saying: "The new British advance in Mesopotamia threatens the most vulnerable heel of the German military system. Things are not going too well in Russia. The fact that Germany wants the prisoners in Russia back on her own terms throws some light on the state of her war power problem, nor is it clear that Germany's effort to browbeat Holland is working to her advantage. Added to her economic anxieties Germany has her hands pretty full."

Artillery Activity.

London, May 1.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, reporting to-day says: Activity on the battle front during the past twenty-four hours has been confined to artillery. The Franco-British batteries have constantly shelled Mont Kemmel. Unless the enemy can push on beyond this isolated fastness he may find the tragic lesson of Majuba repeated and the hill top practically a deathtrap. The real advantage of Kemmel to the enemy is tactical. He is now committed to trying to push on and capture the whole chain to Montcats.

Congratulations for the Ninth Division.

London, May 1.
The Press Bureau states that Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has congratulated the Ninth Division on its great gallantry at Wytschaete, Lys and on many other occasions southward of Arras, the Twenty-fifth Division on its courage, enterprise and resolution in the counter-attack of April 28, the Thirty-first Division on its fine fighting qualities at Lys and southward of Arras, the Forty-ninth Division on its valuable service in checking the enemy northward of Arras, the Twenty-first Division on its gallantry and resolution southward of Arras and northward of Lys and the Nineteenth Division on its determined courage southward of Arras and southward of Ypres.

Heavy Enemy Losses.

London, May 1.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The French took ninety-four prisoners in last night's counter-attack at Loos. Further reports confirm that the enemy's losses were most heavy in yesterday's unsuccessful attack. There has been no infantry action to-day, except local fighting. Our patrols have brought in prisoners southward of the Somme.

A German R. port.

London, May 1.
A wireless German official message says: We captured several English trenches northward of Ypres and the Vierstraam. The French re-captured Loos.

Violent Artillery Firing.

London, May 1.
A French communique reports fairly violent artillery firing in the region of Villers Bretonneux and on both banks of the Aisne.

Bombardment North of Montdidier.

London, May 1.
A French communique reports a fairly lively bombardment north of Montdidier.

CANADA'S WAR FINANCE.

Ottawa, May 1.
In the House of Commons Mr. Maclean, acting Minister of Finance, stated that the year's war expenditure amounted to \$280,000,000 and the total since the outbreak of war to \$1,750,000,000. Canada's net debt was \$240,000,000. It is estimated that the deficit for the current year will be \$250,000,000 to be provided by loans raised in Canada.

INDIA'S LOYALTY.

London, May 1.
The Press Bureau states that the Viceroy has transmitted to the King Emperor the Delhi Conference's unanimous resolution of loyal response to His Majesty's message, and its assurance that India's man power and resources will be utilised to the utmost in the cause for which the Empire is fighting.

H.M.S. VINDICTIVE.

An Example and Inspiration.

London, May 1.
In the House of Commons, Dr. Macnamara stated that the Government is considering whether to leave H.M.S. Vindictive unprepared to be shown as an example and inspiration to the public.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

IN the absence of Madame LILY who is at present on her way to Paris where she will personally select new Modes and Confections for the next winter and following Summer Seasons. Mrs. Aris will have charge of

THE MAISON LILY.

As it is desirable that in the interim an effective clearance may be made of all present stock, whether new or old, instructions have been given to sell when requested.

DRESS MATERIALS

by the yard. Corresponding concessions will be made in respect of the many other lines at present stocked at

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Indian Hides and British Tanners.

Various steps, the British Empire Producers' Organisation understands, have already been taken to secure that after the war the British—not the German—Empire shall benefit from India's wealth in hides. Many German hide-buying firms in India have been eliminated, and British firms are being stimulated to enter this profitable business. The ultimate object in view is the tanning of all Indian hides by British tanners in various parts of the Empire, and comprehensive as this policy is, it is considered by exports to be quite within the limits of the practical. Prior to the war the Indian hide trade was almost entirely in German hands, and Germany and Austria together were taking 70 per cent. of India's production, the balance being taken by British firms in India. At present the British Government is the sole buyer of Indian hides, acting through a buying committee of leading British firms set up by the Government of India. From this buying committee members of the German buying "ring" in Calcutta, whatever their nationality, were, it is understood, to be excluded. This sensible policy once adopted, the Indian Government seem, however, to have repented of it, and to have suggested that the English buying firms should work in conjunction with members of this old German "ring". The English buying firms have very properly refused to have anything to do with such a proposal. They look to the British Government to see that their efforts to make the Indian hide business, from raw material to finished leather, a British enterprise throughout shall not be hampered by official flabbiness in India. This matter is of vital importance to the British Empire. Failing a practical interest in Indian hides by British tanners Germany will, after the war, once more be able to control the trade, and, incidentally, as in the past, make her army's boots out of Indian raw material.

Shanghai Freight.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s (Shanghai) Freight Market Report of April 25, states:—There is no change to report in our Homeward Freight market (to the United Kingdom as far as British tonnage is concerned as the whole of it is still carrying

Government contract cargo, but

we hear reports that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha contemplate shortly putting up their rates on cereals, etc., to 1000/- per ton, with other commodities in proportion, by their extra steamers from Japan to the United Kingdom. Via Pacific. Owing to the imminent reduction of tonnage on the Pacific there is every indication of rates hardening and it is almost certain that the Trans Pacific Freight Tariff Bureau will increase its rates from about middle of May to G. \$60 per ton, weight or measurement, for general cargo; Antimony to G. \$30 per 2000 lbs.; Tea to \$60; Pongees to \$70 plus 1 per cent. ad val. and Silk to \$10 per 100 lbs. Coastwise. Our Northern market has shown rather more activity since our last issue and the liners have been fully employed in their regular trades—there is a certain amount of enquiry from Newchwang and other Northern ports and there is also plenty of cargo offering from Yangtze ports. The Hongkong market is falling slightly easier at present. For New York via Panama.—The Toyama Maru, which was to have sailed from Japan at the end of this month, has been exchanged for the Tokai Maru, leaving early in May after which there is no vessel fixed for this berth as yet.

Miss Ellen Terry.

Miss Ellen Terry, who celebrated her 70th birthday, recently asked her friends to ignore such a minor matter.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

1/T	3/14
Demand	3/14
30 d/s	3/14
60 d/s	3/14
4 m/s	3/14
1/T Shanghai	Nom.
1/T Singapore	133 1/2
1/T Japan	142 1/2
1/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
1/T San Francisco	74 1/2
co & New York	74 1/2
1/T Java	157 1/2
1/T Manila	Nom.
1/T France	424 1/2
Demand, Paris	425

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/24
4 m/s. D/P	3/24
6 m/s. L/C	3/3
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/3
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	75 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	439 1/2
6 m/s. France	444 1/2
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	74 1/2
1/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
1/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	148 1/2
Demand, Singapore	133 1/2
On Haiphong	14 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	1 1/2 prem.
Sovereign	6.35 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	44.80
Bar Silver, per oz.	49 1/2

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

H'kong 5 cts sub.	\$2.00 dis.
" 10 "	" par.
" 50 "	1.00 dis.
Canton 20 "	7 % dis.



As originally supplied to NAPOLEON The Great.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA:

H. RUTTONJEE & SON, 15, QUEEN'S ROAD.

BANKS

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For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

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Subscribed Capital ... France 45,000,000.
Paid up ... 22,500,000.
(1/2 of the Capital) ... 11,250,000.
subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.Chairman of the Board of Directors: André Berthelot.
General Manager: A. J. Pernotte.HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.
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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Building, 5, Chater Road. Tel: 2440.

NOTICES.

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PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

1.00 A.M. 30	1.00 A.M.	EVERETT 1A MEX.
1.00 A.M. 30	10.00 A.M.	" 10 MEX.
1.00 A.M. 30	11.00 A.M.	" 15 MEX.
1.00 A.M. 30	12.00 P.M.	" 15 MEX.
1.00 P.M. 30	1.15 P.M.	" 15 MEX.
1.15 P.M. 30	1.45 P.M.	" 15 MEX.
1.45 P.M. 30	2.15 P.M.	" 15 MEX.
2.15 P.M. 30	2.30 P.M.	" 15 MEX.

